



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The case now recovered was that of a Colombian woman who lives at this place, and about six weeks ago went to Colon and remained eight days, then returned to this point and went to live in the same house and with the same family (Colombians) where the 3 remaining cases are.

She informs me that she has been vaccinated 4 times at different periods of her life, the last time about ten years ago.

These cases are of the "discrete form." They were unattended by a physician. I heard of these cases and asked permission to visit them, which I did on Monday, October 28, 1901, and took Dr. L. A. Wailes, medical representative of the Louisiana State board of health with me. He concurs in the diagnosis.

To my knowledge these cases have not been seen by the local health officer, nor has any attempt thus far been made to isolate them.

Since I have given publicity to the existence of these cases, several persons have applied to me to be vaccinated, but there is no vaccine virus here, and supplies will have to be obtained from the United States.

Respectfully,

PAUL OSTERHOUT,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

COSTA RICA.

Report from Port Limon—Fruit port.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, *November 2, 1901.*

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended November 2, 1901:

Present estimated population, 4,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 5. Prevailing disease, malarial fever. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week was a continuation of the improvement noted in the last two weekly reports. There has been no known case of yellow fever in Port Limon or immediate vicinity since October 12.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: October 28, steamship *Athos*; crew, 39; passengers from this port, 5; passengers in transit, 2; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. October 31, steamship *Olympia*; crew, 39; passengers from this port, 5; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, 11. November 1, steamship *Hispania*; crew, 22; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. November 2, steamship *Holstein*; crew, 21; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

D. W. GOODMAN,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.